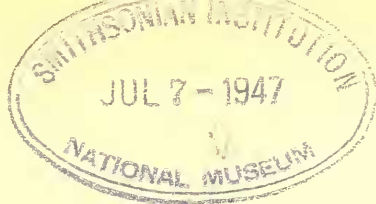


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A NEW SPECIES OF AEDES (CHRISTOPHERSIOMYIA) FROM THE PHILIPPINES (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE)¹

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The subgenus *Christophersiomysia* has previously been known only from Ceylon and India. It contains the following three species: *thomsoni* (Theobald), *annulirostris* (Theobald), and *ibis* Barraud. These included species resemble the members of the subgenus *Stegomyia* in general appearance. The most distinctive characters of the subgenus *Christophersiomysia* are the presence of short palpi in both sexes, the white-marked proboscis, the narrow scales on *apn*, and the undivided mesosome.

I have had the opportunity of examining all of the types (but unfortunately not of comparing the specimens of the new species described here with them), which are all deposited in the British Museum, but cannot add anything of value to Barraud's² (1934) treatment of the subgenus. However, his key to adults is enlarged here to include the new species. No key to larvae is possible, since only the larva of *thomsoni* is known with certainty. There are apparently almost no male genital differences between the known species of the subgenus.

Aedes (Christophersiomysia) brayi, new species

Figs. 1, 2

ADULT. Male. Wing approximately 2.7 mm. in length. *Head*:—Proboscis equal to the fore femur in length; black-scaled, a narrow ventral and lateral white area just beyond the middle, apical two-fifths white ventrally, no pale scaling visible dorsally. Palpus only 0.27 as long as the proboscis, black-scaled. Torus with broad white scales mesally. Vertex with broad white scales, a sublateral patch of broad black scales on a level with *apn*; a narrow band of short dusky upright forked scales on the nape.

¹This is the eighth paper of a series prepared on the mosquitoes of the Philippine Islands, a project begun under the auspices of U. S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2. The work was carried out in space furnished by the Division of Insects, U. S. National Museum. It is a pleasure to express my thanks to Mr. F. E. Baisas, Bureau of Health, Republic of the Philippines, for making available to me both the material and the drawings for the new species described here.

²Barraud, P. J. *The Fauna of British India*: 5:212-215. Taylor and Francis, London.

Thorax:—Scutal integument dark brown; no acrostichal, dorso-central or prescutellar bristles present; densely clothed with narrow and narrow-curved white scales, a small median divided area of dusky scales immediately before the prescutellar space; a patch of large broad white scales just before the wing base on the lateral margin of the scutum. Scutellum with a dense patch of broad white scales on each lobe. *Apn* covered with narrow white scales, these broader ventrally; *ppn* covered with white scales, narrow-curved dorsally, broad below (1 bristle present). Following pleural areas each with a patch of broad white scales: proepisternum, subspiracular, paratergite, prealar (below the knob), upper sternopleural, ventro-posterior sternopleural, mesepimeron (most of upper three-fourths). One lower mesepimeral bristle present. Coxae with broad white scales, fore with a large median area of dusky scales. Fore femur dark, with anterior surface marked by an elongate sub-basal ventral white area and a ventral subapical white spot (also a few dorso-apical white scales), these white markings extending across the ventral margin and broadly continued on the posterior surface; mid femur dark, with anterior surface marked by a thin elongate sub-basal ventral white area and by a prominent apical band, these markings extending across the ventral margin and broadly continued on the posterior surface, the apical ring incomplete there however; hind femur white, marked anteriorly by a small basal dark area and by a thin dorso-apical dark line, posterior surface with a small basal dark area, apical two fifths all dark except for ventral margin; both mid and hind femora with some black scales at extreme apex of anterior surfaces. Fore tibia dark anteriorly, white posteriorly; mid tibia dark, numerous grayish scales present posteriorly; hind tibia with basal two-fifths ventrally white, this pale area distinctly extended onto the anterior surface. Fore tarsus dark; mid tarsus with some basal white scales on I; hind tarsus with narrow basal white bands on I-III. Tarsal claws small, all equal, each unidentate. Wing dark scaled, a small white scaled spot at the base of the costa; crossvein 4-5 considerably basad of crossvein 3-4. Halter stem pale, knob dark scaled.

Abdomen:—Tergites black; I with a lateral white band; II-VII marked with a small medio-basal white patch, and by a large basolateral white area, this latter area extending posteriorly and dorsally. Sternites white, with black apical bands. Genitalia as figured (Plate III, Fig. 1 Tergal aspect; Fig. 2 Basal lobe of basistyle).

Female. Wing approximately 2.9 mm. in length. Largely similar to the male. However: vertex dark scaled except for a median area and for a line along the eyes, both of which are white scaled. Scutum with posterior one-half largely dark scaled, some pale scales along the prescutellar bare space and over the wing base. Scutellum with lateral lobes dark scaled, mid white. Mid tarsi with a narrow basal white area on I-II. Sternite VII dark. Segment VIII retracted; cerci retracted.

LARVA. Unknown.

TYPES. *Holotype*. Male (F280 (b)-x), with genetalie slide mount (U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 58429), San Jose, Nueva Ecija Province, Luzon, Philippines, September 15, 1945 (D. Bray), reared from a stream rock pool.

Paratype. One female (F280 (b)), same data as for holotype (deposited in U.S.N.M.).

REMARKS. This species is most closely related to *ibis* (known only from a single female). However, the latter species (using the type description) is distinct as follows: the pale band on the proboscis extending onto the dorsum where it is interrupted medially (no mention is made in the type description of a ventro-apical white marking being present); scutellar scales dark and pale intermixed; mid femur black except for a broad white marking anteriorly very near the apex; tarsi with small pale basal markings on each of the first 3 segments; and, tergites IV-VII with median basal white markings.

This species is dedicated to its collector, Mr. Dale Bray. The specimens were received via Mr. F. E. Baisas, to whom I tender my sincere appreciation.

Key to the Adults

1. Hind tibia with a white ring on basal one-half.....*thomsoni* (Theobald)
Hind tibia without a white ring on basal one-half..... 2
2. Fore femur dark, except for a white mark near base on posterior surface (beneath)*annulirostris* (Theobald)
Fore femur also with a white mark on apical one-half of anterior surface, connected across the ventral margin with a white streak on the posterior surface 3
3. Proboscis with white scaling well visible dorsally; mid femur black except for a broad white marking anteriorly near the apex; fore tarsus with basal pale scaling on the first 3 segments*ibis* Barraud
Proboscis all dark dorsally; mid femur with anterior surface marked by a thin elongate sub-basal ventral white area and by a prominent apical band, these markings extending across the ventral margin and broadly continued on the posterior surface; fore tarsus dark*brayi* new species

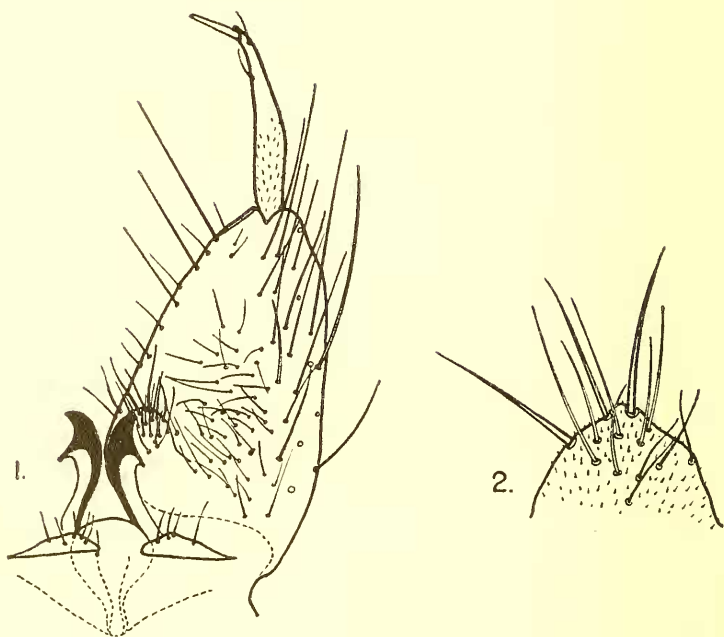


Plate III
Aedes (Christophersiomyia) brayi